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**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR RECONNECTING A MOBILE
STATION TO AN EMERGENCY OPERATOR**

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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR RECONNECTING A MOBILE STATION TO AN EMERGENCY OPERATOR

INS 817
Technical Field

The invention relates generally to radio frequency (“RF”) communications systems and, more particularly, to automatic reconnection of a mobile unit to an emergency operator in such a system.

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Background of the Invention

When a user contacts an emergency operator using a mobile communications device (“mobile unit”) in an RF communications network, such as a cellular network, it is important to maintain that call at all costs. If for some reason the connection is interrupted, at present, the only way to reconnect the call would be for the emergency operator to dial the mobile unit using information provided by the mobile unit during the original call.

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Clearly, this technique suffers certain deficiencies. For example, it is possible that in some cases, the mobile unit would not have provided a telephone number during the original call, making it impossible for the emergency operator quickly to recall the mobile unit. Moreover, even assuming the emergency operator has the necessary information, it can take

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upwards of one minute or longer for the emergency operator to manually redial the number and reconnect to the mobile unit. Clearly, in emergency situations, seconds count and the delay involved in recalling the mobile unit in this manner may turn out to be critical. In addition, it may take the emergency operator several seconds to even realize that the call has been disconnected and to begin to attempt to reconnect with the mobile unit.

Therefore, what is needed is a technique for automatically reconnecting a mobile unit to an emergency operator upon interruption of a call in a manner that does not require the intervention or participation of an emergency operator.

Summary of the Invention

One embodiment of the invention, accordingly, is a technique for automatically reconnecting a mobile unit to an emergency operator when the connection therebetween is interrupted. In a preferred embodiment, when such a call is dropped, a mobile switching center ("MSC") through which the call is connected detects that the call has been dropped and, after determining that the call is an emergency call, based on the number originally dialed by the mobile unit, automatically reestablishes the connection with the mobile unit, thereby reestablishing the emergency call.

A technical advantage achieved with the invention is that it is much quicker than requiring the emergency operator to reconnect with the mobile unit.

Another technical advantage achieved with the invention is that reconnection can begin immediately upon disconnection, rather than when the emergency operator realizes that disconnection has occurred.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a system block diagram of a cellular communications network embodying features of the present invention.

Fig. 2 illustrates the operation of the present invention.

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Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Fig. 1 is a system block diagram of a cellular communications network 10 embodying features of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 1, the network 10 comprises a plurality of cells, represented in Fig. 1 by cells C1 and C2, each of which may be subdivided into a plurality of sectors or "subcells" (not shown). Each cell C1, C2, comprises a base station B1, B2, respectively, the primary function of which is to provide over-the-air RF communication with mobile units, such as a mobile unit 12. The base stations B1, B2, are further connected via a link to a base station controller ("BSC") 18, which is in turn connected to a mobile switching center ("MSC") 20.

The MSC 20 connects the entire network 10 to a public switched telephone network ("PSTN") 24 via a land line 26. As the individual components of the network 10, as well as the PSTN 24, are well known in the art, the details thereof will not be further described, except as necessary to impart a complete understanding of the present invention.

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Fig. 2 illustrates the operation of the present invention. It will be recognized that certain components of the network 10 of Fig. 1 have been omitted in Fig. 2 for the sake of clarity. Referring to Fig. 2, when a user initiates a call to an emergency operator 200 using a mobile unit 202 by dialing an emergency telephone number, e.g., "911", a connection is established between the mobile unit and the emergency operator via an MSC 204 and a PSTN 206 in a conventional fashion. It should be

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recognized that the mobile unit 202, MSC 204, and PSTN 206 are identical in all respects to the corresponding components illustrated in Fig. 1.

If for some reason, the call in progress is dropped, in accordance with the features of the present invention, the MSC 204, upon detecting the disconnection, will determine whether the call was placed to an emergency number and, if so, will immediately reconnect to the mobile unit 202. It will be recognized that such reconnection may be accomplished using the same mechanism as is used with call waiting technology when a user "flashes" back to reconnect to an original call that was interrupted by call waiting, for example. In most cases, the connection between the emergency operator and the MSC 204 via the PSTN 206, represented by lines 210, will remain in place while the connection between the MSC and the mobile unit 202, as represented by a line 212, is reestablished.

The detection of the call being dropped, as well as the determination of whether the call was placed to an emergency telephone number (i.e., whether the call was an emergency call) and subsequent reconnection of the dropped emergency call are accomplished using software instructions 214 stored within and executed by the MSC 204.

As previously described, the present invention enables automatic reconnection of an emergency call much more quickly than can be accomplished by manual means and therefore provides significant advantages over the prior art.

Although an illustrative embodiment of the invention has been shown and described, other modifications, changes, and substitutions are intended in the foregoing disclosure. Accordingly, it is appropriate that the appended claims be construed broadly and in a manner consistent with the scope of the invention.